



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

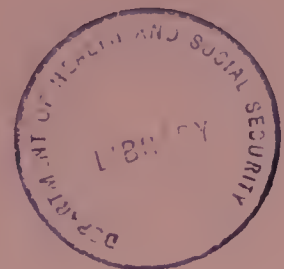
Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1969





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Senior Public Health Inspector



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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1969 - 1970

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Ronald Barker

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Henry C. Bennett

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Jack H. Hilton

Councillor Ronald Barker

Councillor John W. Booth

Councillor Ernest B. Eyre

Councillor Clifford Green

Councillor Harold R. Hall

Councillor Neville Jackson

Councillor A. George Read

Councillor John Rhodes

Councillor Irvin Scott, J.P.

Councillor Frank Sutcliffe

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

John G. Whittingslow, D.M.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

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Divisional Health Office,
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Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. 061-624-6251/2.

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JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN RENSHAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. *(a.b.)

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector -

RAYMOND E. WHITTLE, M.A.P.H.I., A. INST.P.C.
*(a.b.c.d.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

ALAN TAYLOR

Clerical Staff -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK (Part-time)

MISS SUSAN TURBERVILLE

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1969

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1969, which I hope will be as in the past a useful source of reference. The details of the year's activities are described in the first part of the report, followed by tabulated details.

The urban district still continues to develop, the mid 1969 estimated population being 15,860 an increase of 400 over the mid 1968 figure. This is also shown by the building of a further 94 new homes in the area.

There were 362 births during the year, 54 more than in 1968, giving an adjusted birth rate of 27.1 compared with the National figure of 16.3. This continuing high birth rate of the past few years again reflects a young population area, much of the growth of the district being due to the private housing estates being occupied by young families. There were 8 infant deaths of under one year to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 22 to compare with the National Rate of 18. It is difficult in the smaller areas of population to draw comparisons from one year's figures, but in 1969 the Infant Mortality Rate was above the National average.

A total of 202 deaths was registered during 1969, an increase of 35 over the 1968 figure, to give an adjusted rate of 14.1 as compared with the National Rate of 11.9.

There was a decrease in the number of Infectious Disease notified in 1969, 151 as compared with 416 in 1968. This was mainly due to the decrease in measles and dysentery. Routine immunisation against measles, together with immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox vaccination is now available, either from the General Practitioner or at the Local Health Clinic. These are offered as a matter of routine to all parents and every encouragement is made to ensure that parents do take this opportunity to protect their children.

The housing clearance programme progressed throughout the year. Also your officers took part in the discussions with neighbouring authorities for joint Regional Refuse Disposal. The question of refuse disposal is now becoming one of the more time consuming aspects of your official's duties, and satisfactory disposal arrangements are very important.

At the time of writing this report, the three reports - i.e. the Second Green Paper on Re-organisation of the Health Services, the Seebohm Report on Social Services and the Maud Report on Re-organisation of Local Government were much to the forefront. At present it does seem as if Environmental Health Services will remain the responsibility of the Local Authority in whatever form these are re-organised.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council. I would also like to thank the Senior Public Health Inspector and staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance and support, including the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1970.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,708
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1969).....	15,860
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1969.....	6,340
Rateable Value.....	£532,382
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£1,948

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land. In spite of some contraction, textiles remains the chief industry. Other industries include electric lamp manufacture and light engineering.

The district is divided into four wards, North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total).....			362
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Legitimate.....	187	155	
Illegitimate.....	9	11	
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-			
Crude Rate.....			22.8
Adjusted Rate.....			27.1
(Comparability Factor 1.19)			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....			6.0
Stillbirths.....			5
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths.....			14.0
Total Live and Stillbirths.....			367
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).....			8
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Legitimate.....	3	5	
Illegitimate.....	-	-	
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....			22.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....			23.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.....			0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total			
Live births).....			22.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000			
total live births).....			19.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week			
combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)...			33.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion).....			Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths.....			0.0
Total deaths (all ages).....			202
Death rate per 1000 population:-			
Crude Rate.....			12.7
Adjusted Rate.....			14.1
(Comparability Factor 1.11)			
Principal Causes of Death:-			
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....			63
Cerebrovascular Disease.....			31
Cancer (all sites).....			41

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1969, 1968, 1964 and 1959.

The number of deaths in 1969 was 202 (as compared with 167 in 1968), giving an adjusted death rate of 14.1 (12.0) to compare with the national figure of 11.9 (11.9). As in recent years the principal causes of death were degenerative diseases of the cardiac and nervous system, cancer and also diseases of the coronary circulation. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age respectively.

Eight infants died in the first year of life and Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. The main loss of infant life was through prematurity and congenital abnormalities. At present it is difficult to see how these causes can be avoided. All pregnant women should be encouraged to attend for Ante-Natal care as early as possible in their pregnancy.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

List of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Polionyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia neonatorum	

There was a decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 151 cases compared with 416 cases in 1968. This was chiefly due to a decrease in the cases of measles and dysentery. Table 5 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 6 compares the incidence of infectious disease in 1969 with previous years.

Measles.

There were 131 cases of measles in 1969 as against 259 in 1968. Measles vaccination is now available locally, and it is hoped that parents will take advantage of this to protect their children.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were only 2 cases of dysentery notified during 1969 as against 132 in 1968. There were no cases of food poisoning officially notified during 1969, but the Public Health Inspectors had to investigate at least one suspected outbreak, when several people were taken ill following a public function and in spite of intensive investigations all laboratory tests proved negative.

A total of 155 faecal specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Whooping Cough.

As in recent years no cases of diphtheria, whooping cough, acute poliomyelitis and smallpox were notified in the area during 1969. Parents are advised to take advantage of the immunisation which is available to protect against these diseases.

Infective Jaundice.

There were 2 cases in 1969 as against 8 cases from the 15th June, 1968.

Tuberculosis.

Two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. At the end of 1969 there were 20 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 17 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

In general nowadays most cases are notified early and can be satisfactorily treated. The M.M.R. unit is available for X-ray purposes and appointments can be made through general Practitioners.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. 061-624-6251/2). There is also a School Clinic on High Street and certain staff are based there. (Tel. No. SHAW 7114)

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Three midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. J. Harris,	'Townhill', Chamber Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7802)
Mrs. M.A. Williams,	75, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 6284)
Mrs. E. Bridges,	30, Jordan Avenue, Shaw	(SHAW 5406)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. SHAW 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Three Health Visitors, Mrs. H.I. Smith, Mrs. W. Frost and Mrs. D. Hardwick are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic.

Two child health sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street and one weekly session is held on Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon at St. Andrew's Church, High Crompton. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children. There is also one nursery attached to a cotton mill, providing accommodation for 70 children.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14 and the Nurses covering the Crompton area are now based on the "nursing team" idea, their areas based on the general practitioners practices rather than district areas. The Nurses mainly covering Crompton are:-

Mrs. F. Knight, 396, Milnrow Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7730)
Mrs. N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7268)
Mrs. M. Clarke, 42, Surrey Avenue, Shaw. (SHAW 7618)
Miss S. Todd, 43, Albert Street, Royton. (061-624-2896)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 55, Pennine View, Royton (Tel. No. 061-624-6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Welfare Officers are based at the Divisional Health Office in Chadderton, but are available to give any help needed in the Crompton area. Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff and the Local Hospital Consultant and Psychiatric Staff.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in seven homes for the elderly in Division 14. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Services, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own home and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

Enquiries on any aspect of Mental Health, Welfare and the Home Help Service should be directed to the Divisional Health Office, "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton. (Tel. No. 061-624-6251/2).

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 24 hour basis. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. 061-766-6666).

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Jowett's Walk, Ashton. (Tel. No. 061-330-5035).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	061-624-0420
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	061-330-1611
The Sparthfield Clinic, Manchester Road, Rochdale....	9-48333

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1969

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for 1969.

The year was one of steady working in the Department but with the continued growth of the district and the consequent increase in the population, together with the time consuming work involved in Public Cleansing, Smoke Control and the Clearance of Unfit Properties, it became increasingly difficult to maintain the regularity of routine inspections of certain types of premises. A report on the possibility of engaging additional technical staff in the Department was submitted to the Establishment Committee at the Annual Review in December, but the Committee decided at that stage to take no action.

In each Annual Report since 1964, our refuse disposal problems have been a prominent feature. It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I am able to report that the arrangement with the Oldham County Borough to accept refuse from Crompton for disposal worked extremely well and thanks are due to Mr. G. Crowther, the Director of Public Cleansing at Oldham for his co-operation.

1969 will be remembered in many authorities as the year of the dustmen's strike. To their credit, Crompton's refuse collectors decided to stay at work. Employees of the Oldham County Borough were involved in the strike and consequently the tip was closed. It was fortunate that we were able to use the tipping space which had been retained at Twingates, otherwise the service here would have had to be discontinued.

Two Clearance Orders were made during the year involving 71 houses in the Salts Street area, the largest number of properties dealt with in a year since Clearance was re-commenced in 1955. Most of these houses had been in a very poor condition for some time but action had had to be delayed because of the difficulties encountered at the Smallbrook Mill site which put back the date for the commencement of building.

The Crompton No. 5 Smoke Control Order was made and confirmed during the year. At the time of writing this introduction however, one is aware

of very serious difficulties in connection with the supplies of solid smokeless fuels which may well have disastrous effects on the smoke control areas already implemented and also considerably retard the Council's programme for making the remainder of the district smokeless.

I must take this opportunity to offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. I am most grateful for the co-operation and assistance which I received from the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and the Chief Officers and staff of other Departments of the Council, and to my colleagues in the Public Health Department, I say a very sincere thank you for their effort and support at all times.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

A. RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SILAW.

June, 1970.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. The West Pennine Water Board is the responsible authority for the provision of the water supply for the great majority of the premises in the district.

Generally, supplies were satisfactory both in quality and quantity. A small number of reports regarding discoloured water were made to the Department during the year but in total these were considerably less than in previous years.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers. Bacteriological reports were received from the Water Board's Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist on samples taken from the plants serving the Crompton area and also on samples taken at various points within the district. In almost every case, the results were satisfactory.

Private Supply. Fifty-nine houses and farms depend on private supplies from wells and springs. The properties are mainly in the outlying parts of the district where extensions to the public main is impracticable and uneconomic. Forty-six samples of water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination, twenty of which were reported as satisfactory. Of the twenty-six unsatisfactory samples, twenty-four were from two sources in the district. In one instance, the owner of the house involved found an alternative source of supply. In the other instance, investigations were taking place at the end of the year, into the possibility of installing treatment plant.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying areas where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered. Sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the parts of the district which it serves. With regard to the plan to link the Low Crompton Works with the Royton Urban District Council's Works, the scheme for the new sewage works at Royton was completed and Ministry approval was being sought.

All the new development in the district during 1969 was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The weekly collection of nightsoil was maintained during the year, this work again being carried out by use of the Council's gully emptying machine.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority is the controlling authority for the rivers and streams in the district.

During the year, some flooding from the River Beal took place at Mosshey. The River Authority were engaged on the details of a scheme to improve the full length of the River Beal to cater for a 1 in 10 year storm and it is proposed to commence the work in the Autumn of 1971.

The Council's plans for the land drainage scheme in the Buckstones Road area were approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Mersey and Weaver River Authority. Subsequently, a grant of 50% of the cost of the scheme was also approved and work was due to commence in January, 1970.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. The weekly collection of refuse was maintained for the greater part of the year though there were difficulties from time to time due to transport and labour.

A new vehicle was purchased but the vehicle which it was to replace became unroadworthy some weeks before delivery of the new one and, during this period, the service had to be operated without a spare. This meant that on occasions, there had to be some re-organisation of work but due very largely to the efforts and co-operation of the Council's mechanic, delays in collection were kept to a bare minimum.

From the first week in April, refuse was transported to Oldham for disposal. It was anticipated that the much longer haul to tip might produce problems on the collection side but it was decided to meet these as and when they arose rather than make too many plans in advance. Throughout the summer and autumn only a few snags developed but towards the end of the year, it appeared more than likely that this would not be the case in the three months or so after Christmas, when conditions are usually at their worst.

A notable feature of 1969 was the considerable increase in the number of requests for special collections of excess refuse and bulky articles. In all, well over 900 such requests were received and this is rapidly becoming a part of the service to be treated with no less importance than that of the emptying of dustbins. One continues to be amazed at the amount and types of refuse which people have for disposal; this can only be taken as a sign of the times but the most disappointing aspect is that in spite of the increased number of collections made, there was no corresponding reduction in the instances of indiscriminate dumping of refuse.

(b) Refuse Disposal. In January, the Committee readily accepted the offer of the Oldham County Borough to accept refuse for disposal from Crompton from 1st April. This resolved the refuse disposal problems which had caused so

much worry and occupied so much time and thought over the past five years. The terms of the agreement were most favourable and for the next few years will result in a considerable saving over the cost of any other arrangement for disposal, which the authority might have been able to make.

During the year, the authority continued to participate in the Study Group set up to investigate the possibility of the establishment of regional refuse disposal to serve Oldham and district. The Local Government Operational Research Unit was engaged to conduct the study on behalf of the group and a report was produced in November.

The results of the study showed that the present method of refuse disposal by controlled tipping would not be practical beyond 1974 and that there was an urgent need to consider alternative methods of disposal using treatment plant. The report evaluated the most economic alternatives for the group of authorities acting jointly, using a single pulveriser or incinerator plant on a practical site South of Oldham.

The report was considered by the Public Health Committee at its meeting in January, 1970.

(c) Salvage. Negotiations were completed in the early part of the year for the sale of loose loads of waste paper to a local merchant and this resulted not only in a considerable increase in income over that for previous years but also cut out the costly process of sorting and baling.

(d) Refuse Storage. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme, 265 bins were supplied. In addition, 108 bins were sold for use at new property or as second dustbins at existing properties. The $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. capacity plastic dustbins remained popular and this type of bin is helping to alleviate storage problems at houses where no refuse can be burnt.

The paper sack system of refuse storage and collection at the Council's Beal Hey Estate operated successfully throughout the year. Sacks were also issued to householders where for some reason, the bin had not been emptied and it was not possible to make arrangements for the team to return.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There were no licensed manufacturers in the district but there was one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There was no change in the number of waste water closets in the district but at one house in the district the pail closet was converted to the fresh

water system, the drainage for which was connected to a septic tank and filter.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Industrial. Sixteen smoke observations were made during the year but the only real cause for concern came in December, at two mills in the district. Both these mills were inoperative but the boilers were still in use for heating purposes. Pending a decision by the owners on the future of the mills, the furnaces had been hand-fired using smokeless fuel but, at this time, the supplies of fuel were cut off and the company had resorted to the burning of coal. The department was able to assist the owners in exerting pressures on the fuel manufacturers to re-instate supplies.

(b) Domestic. The No. 5 (Buckstones Road) Smoke Control Order was made by the Council in July, 1969 and subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to come into operation on 1st July, 1970. On that date 54% of the total area of the district and 46% of the total number of properties in the district will be covered by smoke control orders.

As in the previous area, many residents took the opportunity of carrying out adaptations to firegrates at an early stage in preparation for the coming winter.

(c) Smoke Nuisances. Twenty-nine visits were made during the year in respect of smoke nuisances from burning in the open air. Some of these visits were to small industrialists using this method for the disposal of unwanted materials and rubbish but again the main culprits were scrap metal dealers and car breakers. In two instances, the Committee authorised prosecution in the event of a recurrence and this action had the desired effect.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

The details regarding infestations of rats and mice are given in Table 13. Of the total number of complaints received, 72% were in respect of mice, a further indication of the extent of warfarin resistance in mice which is compelling people to seek the assistance of the local authority following unsuccessful attempts to control infestations themselves. The good summer of 1969 brought its difficulties when the temperature exceeded 60°F for long periods and the department had only limited success with alphachloralose bait. Another anti-coagulant bait was tried but the results obtained were far from encouraging.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

During the year, two council houses and twenty-two private houses were treated by the department's foreman for insect infestations. As in previous years, the main trouble was due to cockroaches.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice on current disinfection was given on visiting cases of notified infectious diseases and free disinfectant was issued as required.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 65,000 gallons supplied from the main supply. In the early part of the year, the renewal of the filtration and chlorination plant was completed.

Fourteen samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination, twelve of which were reported as satisfactory. All the samples taken after the renewal of the plant proved to be satisfactory.

13) FACTORIES.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year totalled 87 and the number of inspections undertaken during the year was 52. Informal action was taken to remedy defects to the sanitary conveniences at one factory.

Tables 10 and 11 give details of the type of factories and the inspections carried out.

14) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

The total number of premises on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act register at the end of the year was 72. Of these, 49 received a general inspection and 77 visits were made under the Act. One accident was reported during the year. The prescribed investigation took place but no further action was necessary.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Four complaints of noise nuisances were investigated during the year. Two of the complaints regarding nuisances from barking dogs and one nuisance from a noisy fan at a mill were dealt with informally. In the other instance, action could not be taken by the local authority and the complainant was advised to consult a solicitor.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The two premises in the district licenced under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were both operated satisfactorily during the year.

17) COMPLAINTS, DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

602 official complaints were made to the Department during 1969. All were investigated and action was taken where appropriate. 465 defects and nuisances were discovered and 462 were remedied.

18) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary in any instance during the year to take legal proceedings.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS AND REPAIRS.

During the year, 485 dwellings were inspected formally or informally for housing defects and the number of visits made for the purpose was 693. Action was taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts in respect of 59 houses either to remedy defects or to render the houses fit for human habitation.

2) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Two Clearance Orders were made during the year. The Salts Street No. 1 Area contained 16 houses and the Salts Street No. 2 Area, 55 houses. The Rochdale Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1968, was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government early in the year and was subsequently confirmed. An undertaking to close one house which was scheduled for action in 1970 but where extensive repairs were required, was accepted by the Council.

Eighteen houses were demolished and one house was closed during the year and from houses previously represented, eleven families were re-housed by the Council.

3) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year was 358, an increase of 48 over the number at the end of 1968. Of these 358 applications, 189 were for one bedroom, 84 for two bedroom, 84 for three bedroom and 1 for four bedroom accommodation.

4) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

No new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year, the total of post-war Council dwellings erected remaining at 604. Work was commenced at the Smallbrook Mill site on the scheme comprising 96 dwellings and draft schemes were in course of preparation for two small projects comprising 20 dwellings at Siddall Street and Smallbrook Road.

Private development in the district continued and during the year 89 houses and 5 flats were erected, bringing the total of privately built post-war dwellings to 2,137.

5) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the statistics given under this heading.

The Council received 77 applications for Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and the Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and

1969. All the applications were for improvement to the full standard and 70 were approved. Work was completed in 68 cases. Five applications were received for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and the Housing Act, 1969. Two applications were approved by the Council and work was completed in two cases.

In November, the Chairmen of the Finance, Highways and Development, Housing and Public Health Committees met to consider the implications of the Housing Act 1969 with regard to future policy on improvement grants and improvement areas. Certain recommendations made by the Chairmen were approved by the Highways and Development Committee including the investigation of the possibility of making one or more general improvement areas in the town.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

The inspection of all types of food premises in the district was continued during the year and generally standards remained high. In one instance, where a shop had been newly opened, a number of contraventions of the Regulations were found but these were quickly remedied following informal action. After similar action, a mobile shop was brought upto the standards required by the Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection. The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district operated satisfactorily during the year. Table 17 gives the statistics in relation to meat inspection. The standard of the animals slaughtered continued to be high and none was found to be affected by tuberculosis or cysticercosis. Parasitic conditions were responsible for the greater part of the total amount of meat condemned.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods. The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 426 lbs. the bulk of which was comprised of frozen foods and ice-cream, condemnation being necessary following breakdown in the refrigerated cabinets at three shops. Details are to be found in Table 18.

3) MILK SUPPLY.

All the milk sold in the district is designated and the main supervisory responsibility for the supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Health Authority.

Twenty-six samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Department during the year, all submitted for examination for possible Brucellosis infection.

Brucella infection was found to be present in one herd in the district and a notice was served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, by the Medical Officer of Health requiring heat treatment of the milk before sale. The notice remained operative until the herd was proved to be free from infection.

4) ICE-CREAM.

There was only one premises registered for manufacture and this was for soft ice-cream. Inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and also of vehicles operating in the district.

5) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 19.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1969	1968	1964	1959
Population		15,860	15,460	13,970	12,690
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	362 27.1	308 22.7	274 20.6	178 14.6
Stillbirths	No. Rate	5 14.0	3 10.0	6 21.4	2 11.1
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	367	311	280	180
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	20 6.0	23 7.5	17 6.2	3 1.7
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	8 22.0	2 6.0	8 29.2	4 22.5
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	8 22.0	2 6.0	6 21.9	4 22.5
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil 0.0	1 3.2	1 3.57	Nil 0.0
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	202 14.1	167 12.0	200 15.5	172 14.6

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1969 Total	1968 Total
Other Forms Tuberculosis	-	1	1	-
Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	1	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	5	1	6	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	7	7	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2	2	1
Leukaemia	-	1	1	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	12	7	19	21
Benign Growths	2	-	2	-
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	4	4	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	25	13	38	41
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	7	9	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	13	18	31	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	6	9	5
Influenza	1	-	1	1
Pneumonia	5	6	11	14
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	6	16	12
Asthma	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	4	5	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	3	5	1
Intestinal Obstruction/Hernia	1	1	2	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	1	5	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	-	-	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	-	-	1

TABLE 2 Cont'd.

Cause	M	F	1969 Total	1968 Total
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	2	5	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	2	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2	2
All Other Accidents	2	-	2	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	4
All Other External Causes	-	-	-	1
Total	102	100	202	167

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

YEARS	1969			1968 Total
	M	F	Total	
Under 1	3	5	8	2
1 - 4	3	-	3	-
5 - 14	2	-	2	-
15 - 24	1	-	1	4
25 - 34	-	1	1	3
35 - 44	-	-	-	2
45 - 54	11	3	14	10
55 - 64	23	16	39	33
65 - 74	25	28	53	53
75 and over	34	47	81	60
Total	102	100	202	167

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY - 1969

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury, Prematurity, Difficult Labour.	2	2	1	-	-	5
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality (Pneumonia)	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	4	3	1	-	-	8

TABLE 5

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1969

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Dysentery	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	131	7	42	45	36	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-	2	3	7	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis -										
Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	151	8	45	48	44	3	1	1	-	1

TABLE 6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1969	1968	1964	1959
Dysentery	2	132	48	4
Food Poisoning	-	8	4	1
Infective Jaundice *	2	8		
Measles	131	259	309	116
Pneumonia +		-	2	1
Poliomyelitis (Acute)				
Paralytic	-	-	-	2
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	6	16	34
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	2	3	3	12
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	33	1
TOTALS	151	416	416	172

+ Notifiable up to 30/9/68

* Notifiable from 1/6/68

TABLE 7

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1969

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F		Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ...	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2		-		1		-	

TABLE 8

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -

Public Health Acts	398
Housing Acts	204

Other Housing Act Visits -

Housing Survey	91
----------------	----

Other Public Health Act Visits -

Drain Inspections and tests	252
Sewers	7
Water Supply	91
Insect Infestations	68
Animal Nuisances	2
Accumulations	28
Offensive Odours	31
Piggeries	12
Dirty Houses	2
Miscellaneous	175
Interviews	211
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	26
Noise Nuisances	22
Places of Entertainment	6
Moveable Dwellings	8

<u>Pet Shops -</u>	2
--------------------	---

<u>Animal Boarding Establishments -</u>	3
---	---

Factories Acts -

Factories with mechanical power	36
Factories without mechanical power	4
Other premises	12

Offices and Shops Act -

Inspections	49
-------------	----

Carried forward ...	1,740
---------------------	-------

TABLE 8 Cont'd.

Brought forward ... 1,740

Food Premises -

General grocers	65
Greengrocers	43
Fishmongers	17
Butchers and cooked meats	74
Bakehouses	30
Confectioners shops	17
Fried fish shops	27
Sweet shops	24
Licensed premises	25
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	7
Canteens and school kitchens	20
Mobile shops	4
Market food stalls	207
Ice cream - sale	16
Ice cream - vehicles	28
Ice cream - manufacture	1
Milk distributors	11
Slaughterhouses	145

Sampling -

6

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	16
Visits to boiler plant	4
Houses - Smoke Control	651
Smoke nuisances	29

Rodent Control -

302

Refuse Collection and Disposal.-

Depot	181
Tips	214
General	779

Civic Amenities Act -

2

Market

92

4,777

Nuisances or defects discovered	...	...	465
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	462
Preliminary notices served	...	...	59
Statutory notices served	...	...	9

TABLE 9

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	6,340
Houses without through ventilation	33
Houses back-to-back	8
Pail closets	33
Water closets	6,719
Waste water closets	3
Ashbins	6,993
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	12

TABLE 10

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Aircraft components	1
Bakers	9
Boot and shoe repairers	4
Cotton spinning	7
Other Textile Manufacturers	4
Cotton Waste sorting	2
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	2
Joiners and builders	8
Machinists	2
Motor repair garages	4
Printers	3
Rope and twine works	1
Skip and packing case makers	2
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Light engineering	11
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Waste paper balers	1
Dodgem cars	1
Boat builders	1
Others	19
	<u>87</u>

TABLE 11

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
Factories without mechanical power	3	4	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	74	36	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	10	12	-	-
Totals	87	52	1	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	1	-

OUT WORK - PART II
 SECTIONS 133 AND 134

- N I L -

- 33 -

TABLE 12

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1959

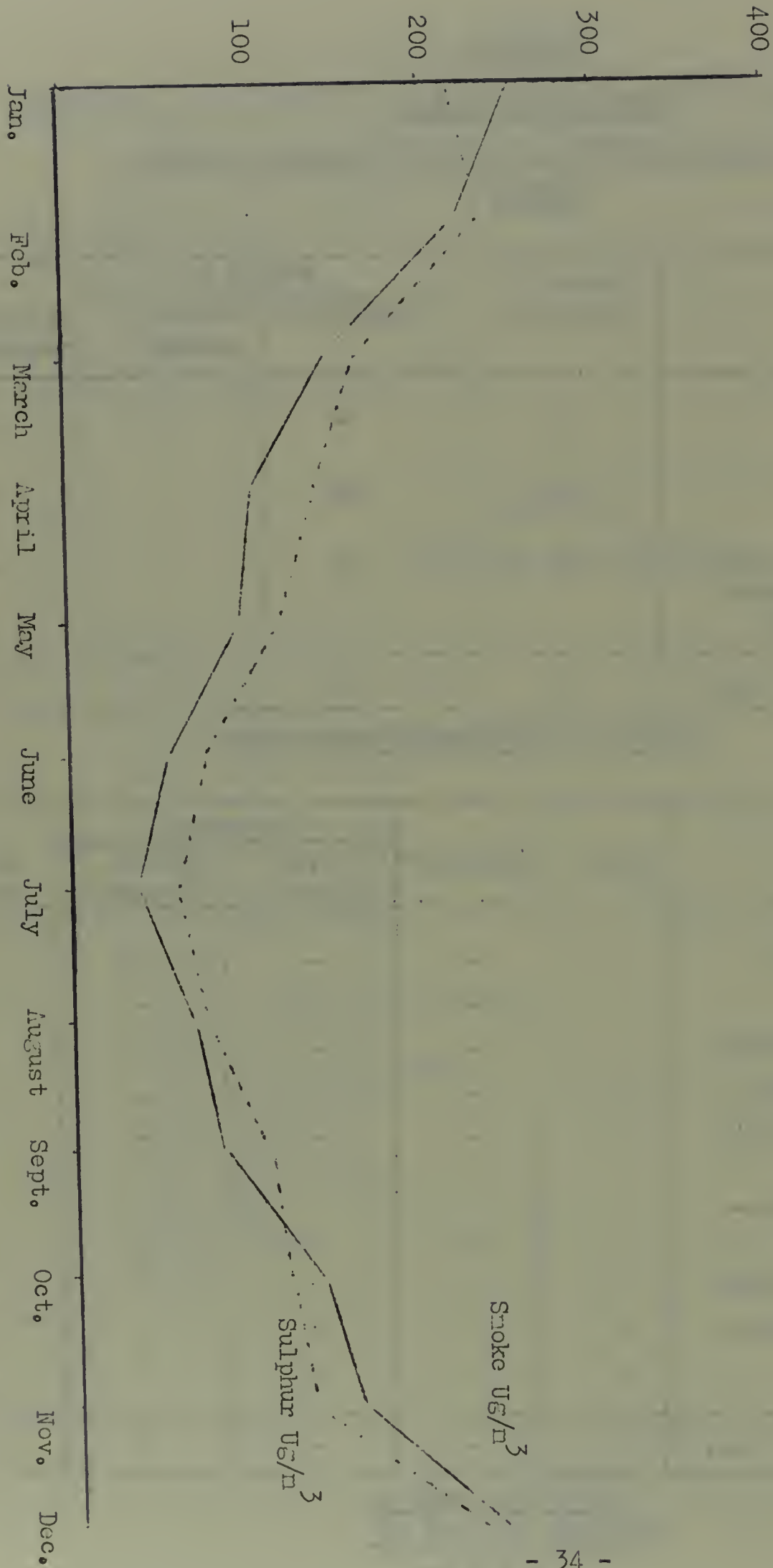


TABLE 13

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	7421	44
2. a. Total number of properties inspected following notification	219	1
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	60	1
(ii) Mice	159	-
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	76	6
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	2	1
(ii) Mice	8	-

TABLE 14

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS -

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly reg. during the year	No. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	-	12	5
Retail Shops	1	49	38
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	10	5
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	72	49

TABLE 15

HOUSING STATISTICS

<u>Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-</u>	94
1. By the local authority	-
2. By other bodies or persons	94
<u>With State assistance under the Housing Acts</u>	
1. By the local authority	-
2. By other bodies or persons	-
<u>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</u>	
1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	485
Number of inspections made for the purpose	693
2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-	
Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made	117
Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	299
3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	59
<u>Clearance areas:-</u>	
1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year	
Unfit houses	13
Other houses	-
2. Number of persons displaced	20

TABLE 15 Cont'd.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or
informal procedure (Section 17)

Local authority owned houses certified
unfit by Medical Officer of Health

Closed as a result of closing orders
under Sections 16 (4) and 17 (1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
5	4
-	-
1	2

Repairs during the year:-

Number of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of
informal action by the local authority
under Housing or Public Health Acts

3

Public Health Acts - action after service
of formal notice - houses in which defects
were remedied:

By owners

1

By local authority in default of owners

-

TABLE 15 Cont'd.

STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 AND HOUSING ACT, 1969

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Submitted by private individual to local authority
- b) Approved by local authority
- c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- d) Finally approved by Ministry
- e) Work completed
- f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above

No. of dwellinghouses
or buildings affected

5

2

-

-

2

-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961, 1964 AND 1969

STANDARD GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Application submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard
- b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard
- c) Total applications approved by local authority
- d) Work completed

No. of dwellings or
other buildings
affected

77

-

70

68

TABLE 16

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confections	13
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops (Butchers, tripe, etc.)	18
Greengrocers	15
Grocers and provision dealers	49
Sweets and soft drinks	20
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	38
Total 	<u>162</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Meat products	12	37
Confections and Bakehouses	8	17
Ice Cream - Sale	36	28
Ice Cream - Manufacture	1	1
	<u>57</u>	<u>83</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act, 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	4	5
Meat salesmen	2	3
Confectioners	1	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	400	5	-	-	-
Number inspected	400	5	-	-	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	41	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	10.25	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and toally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned ... 3 cwts. 64 lbs.

TABLE 18

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Tinned Meat	9 lbs.
Tinned Ham	4 lbs.
Frozen Meat	175 lbs.
Frozen Fish	53 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables	22 lbs.
Frozen Confectionery	20 lbs.
Ice Cream	140 lbs.
Crisps	3 lbs.
Total	<u>426 lbs.</u>

TABLE 19

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Samples obtained for Analysis

50 Milk	1 Tea
2 Bread	1 Marzipan
2 Pork Pies	1 Fish, canned
1 Steak Pudding	1 Cheese
1 Brawn	1 Cockles, bottled
1 Breakfast Cereal	1 Anchovy, Paste
1 Jam	1 Fresh Raspberries
1 Potatoes, canned	1 Fresh Strawberries
1 Dressing	1 Fresh Red Currants
1 Sauce	2 Asmapax Tablets
1 Tea Extract, dry	2 Tofranil Tablets

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Cheese	Moisture 49.5%. Should not contain more than 46% moisture.	Vendor notified
Bread	Contained a nodule of dough weighing 18 milligrams and stained with 0.5% of colloidal iron.	Complainant informed and cautioned.
Pork Pie	Contained a dead larva of warehouse moth (Ephestia elutella) 19.5 millimetres in length and weighing 21 milligrams.	Prosecution - Fined £20 Costs £13.
Bread	Contained 7 flies of which 6 were Colliphora erythrocephala (one of the commoner bluebottles) and one was a midge of the family Dixidae, 4 whole puparia, two empty puparia and 2 fragments of puparia together with a tuft of mouse hair all of which were firmly embedded in the crust, and a crushed fly head and a shrivelled fly with undersized abdomen, apparently newly hatched, which were loose in the wrapper. The total weight of foreign matter was 45 milligrams.	Prosecution - Fined £25. Costs £11.8s.0d

